FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid

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Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 1835.

IRVING'S NEW WORK.

JUST received, Crayon Miscellany, by Washington Irving; the Yemassee, by the author of Guy Rivers; Valerius, a Roman Story; The Bashful Irishman; Highland Smugglers; Allen Breck; History of Pirates, Robbers, and Highwaymen; Roderick Random; Language of Flowers; Last Days of Pompeii, (at 60 cents,) Life of J. Brainerd Taylor; Lawyer's Common Place Book; Johnson's Digest, &c.

E. J. HALE.
May 19.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1835.

To Tanners.

I WISH to employ a good Tanner and Currier; one of good moral industrious habits, will meet with constant employment and good wages.

R. W. FULLER.
Lumberton, May 16, 1835. 37-4w.

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April term, 1835

Priscilla Hancock *versus* Etheldred Clemmons, & his wife Betsey, Wesley Hancock, Spencer New, and his wife Sally, Wiley Harris, and his wife Nancy, John Andrews, and his wife Patsey, Wiley Scarbrough, and his wife Lucy, Kennith Hearne, and his wife Tabitha, Edmund Andrews, and his wife Priscilla, Wilson Scarbrough, and his wife Piety, Elisha Hancock, Frances Hancock, and Eli Hancock, Heirs at Law of John Hancock, dec'd. } PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Etheldred Clemmons, and his wife Betsey, John New, and his wife Polly, Wesley Hancock, Spencer New, and his wife Sally, John Andrews, and his wife Patsey, Kennith Hearne, and his wife Tabitha, and Wilson Scarbrough, and his wife Piety, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, No. Ca., that they personally appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them.

Witness, *John B Martin*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the first Monday of April, 1835, and in the 59th year of Independence.

(37-6w.) JOHN B. MARTIN, *C. C. C.*

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.
May 9. 36-tf.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders in this Company, will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Friday 29th inst. (May.)

JAMES MEBANE, *Pres't.*
May 5th, 1835 36-tm.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

From Washington Irving's new work, "A Tour on the Prairies," of the "far west," we extract the following chapter:

A REPUBLIC OF PRAIRIE DOGS.

On returning from our expedition in quest of the young Count, I learned that a burrow, or village, as it is termed, of prairie dogs had been discovered on the level summit of a hill, about a mile from the camp. Having heard much of the habits and peculiarities of these little animals, I determined to pay a visit to the community. The prairie dog is, in fact, one of the curiosities of the Far West, about which travellers delight to tell marvellous tales, endowing him at times with something of the politic and social habits of a rational being, and giving him systems of civil government and domestic economy, almost equal to what they used to bestow upon the beaver.

The prairie dog is an animal of the coney kind, and about the size of a rabbit. He is of a sprightly mercurial nature; quick, sensitive, and somewhat petulant. He is very gregarious, living in large communities, sometimes of several acres in extent, where innumerable little heaps of earth show the entrances to the subterranean cells of the inhabitants, and the well beaten tracks, like lanes and streets, show their mobility and restlessness. According to the accounts given of them, they would seem to be continually full of sport, business, and public affairs; whisking about hither and thither, as if on gossiping visits to each other's houses, or congregating in the cool of the evening, or after a shower, and gambolling together in the open air. Sometimes, especially when the moon shines, they pass half the night in revelry, barking or yelping with short, quick, yet weak tones, like those of very young puppies. While in the height of their playfulness and clamour, however, should there be the least alarm, they all vanish into their cells in an instant, and the village remains blank and silent. In case they are hard pressed by their pursuers, without any hope of escape, they will assume a most pugnacious air, and a most whimsical look of impotent wrath and defiance.

The prairie dogs are not permitted to remain sole and undisturbed inhabitants of their own homes. Owls and rattlesnakes are said to take up their abodes with them; but whether as invited guests or unwelcome intruders, is a matter of controversy. The owls are of a peculiar kind, and would seem to partake of the character of the hawk; for they are taller and more erect on their legs, more alert in their looks and rapid in their flight than ordinary owls, and do not confine their excursions to the night, but sally forth in broad day.

Some say that they only inhabit cells which the prairie dogs have deserted, and suffered to go to ruin, in consequence of the death in them of some relative; for they would make out this little animal to be endowed with keen sensibilities, that will not permit it to remain in the dwelling where it has witnessed the death of a friend. Other fanciful speculators represent the owl as a kind of housekeeper to the prairie dog; and, from having a note very similar, insinuate that it acts, in a manner, as family preceptor, and teaches the young litter to bark.

As to the rattlesnake, nothing satisfactory has been ascertained of the part he plays in this most interesting household; though he is considered as little better than a sycophant and sharper, that winds himself into the concerns of the honest, credulous little dog, and takes him in most sadly. Certain it is, if he acts as toad-eater, he occasionally solaces himself with more than the usual perquisites of his order; as he is now and then detected with one of the younger members of the family in his maw.

Such are a few of the particulars that I could gather about the domestic economy of this little inhabitant of the prairies, who, with his pigmy republic, appears to be a subject of much whimsical speculation and burlesque remarks, among the hunters of the Far West.

It was towards evening that I set out with a companion, to visit the village in question. Unluckily, it had been invaded in the course of the day by some of the rangers, who had shot two or three of its inhabitants, and thrown the whole sensitive community in confusion. As we approached, we could perceive numbers of the inhabitants seated at the entrances of their cells, while sentinels seemed to have been posted on the outskirts, to keep a look out. At sight of us, the picket guards scampered in and gave the alarm; whereupon every inhabitant gave a short yelp, or bark, and dived into his hole, his heels twinkling in the air as if he had thrown a somerset.

We traversed the whole village, or republic, which covered an area of about thirty acres; but not a whisker of an inhabitant was to be seen. We probed their cells as far as the ramrods of our rifles would reach, but could unearth neither dog, nor owl, nor rattlesnake. Moving quietly to a little distance, we lay down upon the ground, and watched for a long time, silent and motionless.—By and bye, a cautious old burgher would slowly put forth the end of his nose, but instantly draw it in again. Another, at a greater distance, would emerge entirely; but, catching a glance of us, would throw a somerset, and plunge back again into his hole. At length, some who resided on the opposite side of the village, taking courage from the continued stillness would steal forth, and hurry off to a distant hole, the residence possibly of some family connexion, or gossiping friend, about whose safety they were solicitous, or with whom they wished to compare notes about the late occurrences.

Others, still more bold, assembled in little knots; in the streets and public places, as if to discuss the recent outrages offered to the commonwealth, and the atrocious murders of their fellow burghers.

We rose from the ground and moved forward, to take a nearer view of these public proceedings, when, yelp! yelp! yelp!—there was a shrill alarm passed from mouth to mouth; the meetings suddenly dispersed; feet twinkled in the air in every direction; and in an instant all had vanished into the earth.

The dusk of the evening put an end to our observations, but the train of whimsical comparisons produced in my brain by the mortal attributes which I had heard given to these little politic animals, still continued after my return to camp; and late in the night, as I lay awake after all the camp was asleep, and heard in the stillness of the hour, a faint clamour of shrill voices from the distant village, I could not help picturing to myself the inhabitants gathered together in noisy assemblage and windy debate, to devise plans for the public safety, and to vindicate the invaded rights and insulted dignity of the republic.

DOWNING CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE DOWNING GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON CITY.
East Room, May 2, 1835.

Dear Cousin Jack:—My ankle has got pretty well agin, so I write my letters in the east room as I used to, where I have elbow room enough and no body to bother me, only sometimes when the Gineral comes in and sets down and smokes his pipe, and then if he appears to be in a talking mood, it's no use for me to try to write a word till we've had our talk out. So when that's the case, I throws down my pen and wheel right round and let him spin as long a yarn as he's a mind to. Tother day I went into the East Room to write a little bit of a letter to you, but I hadn't but just begun and got as far as "Dear Cousin Jack," when in comes the Gineral with his pipe in his hand and a kind of thunder cloud on his brow, and he marched across the room as strait as if he was going through a stone wall. I see in a minute that I'd got to stan a harrycane, so I braced up and begun to get ready for it. Says I, Gineral, shant I light your pipe for you? for sometimes if I can get him to smoking pretty fast, it'll kind of sooth him down a little. So I lit it as quick as I could, and sot him to puffing; but before I got it fairly into his mouth he begun.

Says he, Sargent Joel, it's too bad. Here I've had since I took the Government I cant tell how many Cabinets, but I should think nearly half a dozen, and there hasn't been one of them worth a cent. Isn't it peskey strange, says he, when Iv'e always tried to pick out the best men I could find, that they should all turn out to be men of no judgment, and not able to decide right on any question I put to em, or a set of unruly self-willed rascals, that there's no such thing as governing, or beating any reason into em?

But says I, Gineral, I thought your present Cabinet was a nice one and did things about right.

Well so 'twas, along for a while, says he, but Forsyth and Cass begin to show the cloven foot now, and I dont believe I shall be able to get along with em But if they bother me much longer I'll turn em out neck and heels; I'll make square work of it; they shall have a walking ticket about the quickest.

But, says I, Gineral, what's the matter? What have they done?

Why, says he they are setting up their own will and opposing the interests of the party.

In what way, says I? They dont oppose the Baltimore Convention, do they?

No, says he, but they do worse than that.

What, says I, they dont come out in favor of Judge White, do they?

Not exactly, says he, but they do worse than that. They are dead set against the interests of the party, and I shall have to make em walk a plank, I see plainly.

Well, says I, Gineral, what is it they've done? Let's know, for if they are traitors to the party, it's best to get rid of em as soon as we can.

What have they done! says the Gineral—Why, haven't I been trying this two months to appoint Mr Kendle Postmaster General, and haven't them fellers been opposing it tooth and nail the whole time, right against the wishes and interests of the democratic party?

But, says I, Gineral, I dont know about that! let's think of that a little. I tho't the democratic party, take em together, didn't like Mr. Kendle very well, and tho't he was kind of tricky, and the like of that I aint so clear, says I, that it is the wishes and the interest of the democratic party to have Mr. Kendle appointed Postmaster General. There's complaints about him from all around.

At that the Gineral flew in a passion in spite of all his smoking; he rared right up and marched across the room, and fetched his pipe a sling out of the window as far as he could sling it. And, says he Sargent Joel, you get me out of all patience; it seems to me you never will learn politics till you are as old as Adam. Who cares what Tom, Dick, and Harry says about him, and its no matter whether they like him or not. Mr. Van Buren likes him, and I like him, and he's a smart feller; and he's the very best man for the republican party that we can put into the Post Office; and more than all that, Mr. Van Buren and I consulted the matter all over sometime ago, and we came to the conclusion that he was the *regular democratic candidate* for the Post Office, and have it he shall, if I have to blow up forty Cabinets about it. When the Gineral said this, he thrashed his cane down on the floor as if he'd stave a hole through it, and rapt out an oath that made my hair stand right in end.

I see the matter was fixed, and 'twas no use to say any more; so I only just tried to cool him down. Well, says I, Gineral, if he's the regular democratic candidate let's have him in; you know, says I, Gineral, I always stick to the true republican doctrine, let it be what 'twill. At that the Gineral softened right down.

Says he, I know you do, Sargent Joel; I can always depend upon you, and your cousin the Major, and Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Kendle and Isaac Hill, and when I know where you are, I know where the democratic party is.

Well now says I, Gineral, what's the matter that Mr Forsyth and Mr. Cass aint willing to have Mr. Kendle in the Post Office?

Why, says the Gineral, they say he belongs to the Kitchen Cabinet, and they've no notion of having a feller come out of the Kitchen and stick himself down long side of them in the Parlor.

Is that all, says I, Gineral? Well then, I'd let em turn up their noses as much as they are a mind to. I've known as good folks to come out of a Kitchen as ever went into a parlor.

That's you, says the Gineral, give me you yet; and he catched hold of my hand jest as he always does when he's pleased, and gin it such a shake that I did'nt get over it for two days. And says he, do you go right over to Blair, and tell him to announce in the Globe to-morrow that Amos Kendle is appointed Post Master General.

I remain your loving cousin,
SARGENT JOEL DOWNING.

The suppressed Letter.—It will be seen by an extract from the London Courier, that the letter of M. Serrurier to the American Secretary of State, parts of which were deemed "exceptionable" by our Government, and which was, therefore, withheld from publication by the President until it should be returned to Paris for explanations, has been approved by the King of the French, as well as his Ministers, by one of whom it was written. For our own part, we never could discover any thing in that letter which need give offence to the American Government or people, and it was with regret we saw it presented in that light by the Secretary of State. The result of its return to the French Government is just what we expected.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Merchants' Bank of Baltimore.—The subscription to the stock of this Bank, the actual capital of which is to be two millions of dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, closed yesterday, after having been kept open for the ten days preceding. The amount subscribed is without a parellel in this country. The total for ten days being *three hundred and sixty four thousand one hundred and thirty-three shares*, or more than eighteen times the capital! This enormous subscription, it will be recollected, is for the city alone. The books were almost simultaneously opened in every county of the State, and in one of the counties only it is ascertained that twenty thousand shares—the whole capital—had been subscribed. The aggregate subscriptions in the city and counties, it is supposed, will not fall much short of five hundred thousand shares, and at that rate will divide one share to every twenty-five names.—*Balt. American.*

A Bull Fight with Steam.—A few days since, as the locomotive steam engine was passing along the Columbia Railroad, the engineer espied a noble bull driving across the field, apparently to give battle to the machine. He was coming at the top of his speed, his tail stuck right into the air, and his head down, as if for immediate attack. As the bull errant rushed onward, the director checked the car, and received the blow upon the front wheel.—The animal recoiled several steps—the puffing of the steam pipe seemed to challenge him to a second onset, and on he came, bellowing and tearing up the earth, while his eyes seemed to shoot forth baneful fire. The engineer thought that his safety consisted in moving—he therefore put on the whole head of the accumulated steam, and the car started like the wind. The enraged beast struck short of his aim, he missed his footing, and rolled down a high embankment, to the infinite gratification of those who had watched his behaviour, and to the glory of the engineer.

U. S. Gazette.

TRAVELLING ON THE WESTERN WATERS.

The following article, derived from the last Wheeling Gazette, affords interestiag information in regard to distances and rates of travelling between Wheeling and the various points down to New Orleans.

The following table shows the distances from each other of the places named, and from Wheeling, with the prices of passage. It is proper to observe that these are the established rates, but that some boats charge less, the prices depending, in some degree, upon the number of boats in port, and the abundance or scarcity of passengers.

UP THE RIVER.

	miles.	miles.	Dcts.
Wheeling to Wellsburg, Ohio,.....	16.	. . . . .	75
Steubenville, Ohio, ...	7.	. 23 .	1.00
Wellsville, . . "	20.	. 43 .	1.50
Beaver, Pennsylvania, ...	26.	. 69 .	2.50
Pittsburg, . . . "	27.	. 96 .	3.00

DOWN THE RIVER.

Marietta, Ohio, ...	82.	. . . .	2.50
Parkersburg, Virginia, ...	10.	. 92 .	2.50
Point Pleasant, "	78.	. 170 .	5.00
Gallipolis, Ohio, ...	3.	. 173 .	5.00
Guyandotte, Virginia, ...	37.	. 210 .	6.00
Portsmouth, Ohio, ...	50.	. 260 .	7.00
Maysville, Kentucky, ...	47.	. 307 .	8.00
Ripley, Ohio, ...	12.	. 319 .	9.00
Cincinnati, ...	46.	. 355 .	10.00
Port William, mo. of Kentucky,	79.	. 434 .	11.00
Madison, Indiana, ...	13.	. 447 .	11.00
Westport, Kentucky, ...	20.	. 467 .	12.00
Louisville, ...	20.	. 497 .	12.00
Rome, Indiana, ...	100.	. 587 .	15.00
Troy, . "	35.	. 622 .	15.00
Yellow Banks, Kentucky, . .	25.	. 647 .	15.00
Evansville, Indiana, ...	40.	. 687 .	18.00
Henderson, Kentucky, ...	12.	. 699 .	18.00
Shawneetown, Illinois, . . .	53.	. 752 .	18.00
Smithland, mo. of Cumberland,	63.	. 815 .	18.57
Mouth of Ohio, ...	66.	. 881 .	20.00
New Madrid, Mo.	75.	. 956 .	22.00
Memphis, Tennessee, ...	150.	. 1106 .	25.00
Helena, Arkansas Territory, .	85.	. 1191 .	26.00
Vicksburg, Mississippi, . . .	307.	. 1498 .	30.00
Natchez, . . "	410.	. 1608 .	30.00
New Orleans, Louisiana, . . .	300.	. 1908 .	35.00

The above prices of passage include boarding. The prices of deck passage are about one fourth of these, the passengers finding themselves. Thus to Louisville, the deck passage is $3, cabin $12; to New Orleans, deck 8, cabin 35. The deck is covered, and contains berths, but it is a very undesirable way of travelling. The passage to Louisville is generally performed in 2½ days, and to New Orleans from 8 to 10; returning nearly double this time. The ordinary speed of the boats is 12 miles an hour down the river, and 6 up.

Where large parties apply together for passage, or where emigrating families apply, a considerable reduction is often made. We will mention the case of a family from Maryland, who took passage on the 25th inst., as one in point, and as furnishing emigrants with some information they may like to hear.—The family consisted of fifteen persons, (9 adults and 6 children,) five of whom were slaves. There were also three horses, a wagon, and a wagon load of baggage. They wished a passage to St. Louis, and on making application to the master of the only boat in port on their arrival here, were told that the fare would be $20 for each adult in the cabin, 6 for deck passage, 15 for each horse (the owner finding them,) and the usual rates of freight for the baggage; or, to lump the whole, $250. Rather than pay this, the head of the family preferred waiting awhile; he did so, and in three days effected a bargain for 160 dollars for the family, embracing six cabin passengers, (with servant,) and eight deck do., together with 3 horses, wagon and baggage; the deck passengers and horses to be found by the emigrant.

It may not be irrevelent to add that the family spoken of had come from a county in Maryland about 300 miles from Wheeling. They travelled about 20 miles a day with a four horse wagon. Their expenses thus far were 75 dollars; price of oats on the road 40 to 50 cents. Had they continued on by land to St. Louis, six hundred miles from here, it would have cost them 100 dollars more.—They would have got oats in Ohio for 20 and 25 cents, and in Indiana and Illinois for 16 and 18. It would have taken them 30 days, however; while by water, they will reach there in seven.

Something Extraordinary.—The new steamboat Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Henderson, left here on Monday morning at six o'clock, for Richmond, with passengers, and returned in season to leave here again the next morning (yesterday) at the same hour! The distance between Norfolk and Richmond, by water, is computed at 150 miles, and, as the Thomas Jefferson stopped six hours in the 24 which intervened between her time of leaving here on Monday and Tuesday mornings, she run 300 miles in 18 hours; very nearly equal to 17 miles an hour. The proofs which the Thomas Jefferson has given of the excellence of her *speed* and *bottom*, are entirely satisfactory to all who have interested themselves about her, and she has fully realised the expectations of the public. She is now running alongside of the pride of James River, the swift and splendid Patrick Henry, and acquitting herself nobly. They are both superior boats, equalled by few in the United States, either in the elegance of their equipments, or the rapidity of their movements—surpassed, we may venture to say, by none.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Fatal Mistake.—A few days since, Henry Daffin, son of Mr. Joshua Daffin, of this county, came home from where he had been at work, complaining of being unwell and asking for some paregoric—through mistake he got some laudanum, and took about two spoonfuls—in a few hours, before medical assistance could be procured, he was a corpse.—*Turborough Press.*

The arrival of several political personages in the City, from the North as well as the South, reminds us of the approach of the grand Presidential Baltimore Convention. Those from the North have come probably for the purpose of consultation and advice in regard to certain points of difficulty which are expected to arise in the Convention. The first is whether both, and if not both, which set of the Pennsylvania Delegates—those of the Wolf or those of the Muhlenburg division of "the party," shall be recognized by the Convention. This difficulty will probably be adjusted by admitting both sets to seats, and giving them jointly a single vote.

The second difficulty likely to present itself to the Convention is one which will be less easily reconciled, if it do not seriously menace its harmony. We allude to the conflicting claims for the Vice Presidency—about the *first* office, there of course will not be a dissenting voice unless it be raised for effect. But coming "fresh from the people," it is supposed the members may entertain conflicting opinions as to who shall be the favored individual for the second office—whether Mr. Rives of Virginia, or Col. Johnson of Kentucky. Both will have their zealous supporters in the Convention, and it is a ticklish question to decide, which of them it will be most for the advantage of "the party" to select. The pros and cons in either case are numerous. They will be settled, if settled at all, in private caucus, and not, if it be possible to prevent it, be allowed to disturb the public proceedings of the assemblage. A distinguished gentlemen of Virginia is spending some days in this city, preparatory to his proceeding to Baltimore with the benevolent view of healing the anticipated divisions.—*National Intelligencer.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MAY 9.

The Boundary.—All operations, on the part of Ohio, in running the Boundary line, have been for the present suspended, in consequence of the violent measures pursued by Michigan—which, as they were unexpected on our side, no preparations had been made to resist. Outrage has now been added to insult. Gen. Brown, at the head of his posse, performed another of his *exploits*, on *Sunday*, the 26th, ult. in making prisoners of Col. Hawkins, (who accompanied the Commissioners, in the capacity of marker,) and others of the assistants, to the number of nine. The Commissioners escaped the fangs of the captors, and made their way, to Perrysburgh, where they joined Gov. Lucas.

Gov. Lucas, with Messrs. Taylor and Patterson, two of the Commissioners,) Col. Hawkins, and others of the party, arrived in this city on Tuesday last. It is the intention of the Governor to convene the Legislature at as early a day as practicable, in order that, they may adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient, to carry out the law of last session, for the survey of the line, &c., *peaceably*, if we can—*forcibly*, if we must. That the cause of Ohio is just, we have never for a moment doubted; and it will now depend on the action of the General Government, in curbing the military propensities of the 'authorities' of Michigan, to determine what may be the result.

An Accident.—A gentleman a short time since delivering a temperance address before a crowded house, depicted in glowing colors the domestic evils resulting from the use of alcohol. He said the man might be present who had expended his patrimony at the grog shop—had abused his children—and even, within a short period had beaten his wife.

'Tut, tut, tut,' sputtered out a little man, rising hastily, and exhibiting to the amused audience a nose beautifully sprinkled with carbuncles—a roseate cheek, and an inflamed eye; "d-d-do you in-s-s-sult me in p-p-p-public? I can s-s-s-speak in public as well as you. I didn't strike my w-w-wife but once last week."

He sat down. It was a powerful impetus to the eloquence of the speaker.

Zion's Herald.

Strong Butter.—We wish our dairy women would learn one thing, viz: to work out all the buttermilk from the butter they make, and prepare it in such a manner, that it will keep sweet during the year. And we wish our butter-merchants would learn two things, viz: how to lay butter down in such a manner that it shall not become strong, or rancid; and to discriminate between good butter and poor butter, and pay a price accordingly. We feel rather sour-croutish on this subject, having had our throats rancidified for a long time with what was once butter, till our very disposition begins to grow rather unsavoury.

The art of making good butter is exceedingly simple, and may be reduced to a few rules. In the first place, keep every utensil clean and sweet. Then be careful to churn the cream before it is too old. Churn it well, till the buttermilk is separated from the butter. Work out all the buttermilk, and then salt it with good Turk's Island or rock salt. We dislike Liverpool salt: it is not so pure as the other kind. It contains Glauber's salts, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of lime, and other impurities, with now and then a gravel stone to sharpen your grinders.—*Maine Farmer.*

Rail Road Stock.—Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Stock, which, a few months ago, was down to $18 a 20 for $70 then paid in, is now up to par, $75 per share, and firm at that.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of Reform, which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the PATRONAGE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTO CONFLICT WITH THE FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS."

President Jackson's Inaugural Address.

"I consider it the true policy of the friends of republican principles to send delegates, fresh from the People, to a General Convention, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Presidency."

The President's Letter to Mr. Gwin.

This Convention—generally and not inaptly described as the *Office-holders' Convention*—assembles in Baltimore, to-day, for the nomination of Mr. VAN BUREN for the Presidency. As the President of the United States has thought fit to step out of the line of propriety, as well as of duty, to bespeak for this assemblage the obedience of the "Republican" party, as "coming fresh from the People," we have taken the trouble to throw together a few items, which have come to hand within a day or two past, illustrative of the extent to which the popular voice has been expressed in the selection of its members. We might have filled whole columns of our paper with similar cases, had pains been taken to collect and preserve them as they appeared.

ALABAMA.

PRIVATE MANUFACTORY OF PUBLIC OPINION.—We understand that an effort was made, a few evenings ago, in this place, [Tuscaloosa] by a candidate, to get up *a private meeting, at an office, after night*, for the purpose of appointing a delegate, or perhaps more delegates than one, to the Baltimore Convention, there to represent this State in nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States!!

But why should we be astonished at this? It is perfectly in character with the Van Buren party.—They talk a great deal about the People, and the respect they are entitled to, while in fact they do not choose to consult them at all; but half a dozen partisans think themselves at liberty to decide on what shall be the public opinion of three hundred thousand people, and to act in their name; and they regard the people with so much contempt, that they expect to be able to make them believe that it is *all their own doing*. They concoct their own selfish projects in secret caucus; and then have the impudence, when presenting them, to say: "This is your will; this is what you have said; and we, good democrats, are obedient to your voice."

The meeting, it is believed, failed to take place on the night when it was appointed, but although the town is ignorant of it, it is not unlikely that it has been since held; and, for aught we know, the delegate may have been appointed, and his credentials formally made out. "We shall see."

Alabama Intelligencer.

ILLINOIS.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—We have lately given our readers a brief account of the manner in which Delegates to the office-holders' Convention were appointed in Maine, Kentucky, Louisiana, and divers other States. We have now to record the proceedings in *Illinois*—and curious proceedings they are. A few Jackson men held a meeting recently in that State, and appointed as Delegates—whom think you, gentle reader? We will tell you: they appointed a couple of fellows, not citizens of *Illinois*, but of KENTUCKY—a pair of Kentuckians, who, in all probability, were never in Illinois in their whole lives!!! In short, they appointed as the Illinois Delegates, T' *P. Moore*, and a Mr. Pew, or Poh, or Pooh, or some such name, the editor of the Lexington Gazette!!! We are *not* hoaxing you, dear reader: what we tell you is a solemn fact. Some may suppose, that the members of the Illinois meeting intended their appointments merely as a burlesque upon the miserable imposition practised by the Van Burenites in the other States—but this does not seem to have been the case. Mr. Pooh publishes the proceedings in his Gazette, and is actually going on to Baltimore to act in behalf of Illinois in the Convention.—*Louisville Journal.*

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, May 8.

More Delegates "fresh from the People."—We understand (for the proceedings of the meeting, for some reason or other which the reader can guess, have not been handed us for publication,) that at a meeting of some 25 or 30 persons, held without previous notice, at Mr. McDowell's tavern on Monday last (court day,) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Baltimore Convention, Jos. Bell, Esq. was called to the chair, and Wm. H. Caruthers, Esq. appointed Secretary.

We know nothing of the proceedings of the meeting, except that James McDowell, Jr. Wm. Taylor, John Bowyer, and Joseph Bell, Esqrs. were appointed to represent the said 25 people, being at the ratio of one delegate to every 6 people, in the Great National Democratic Republican Convention to assemble at Baltimore on the 20th instant.

Non interference of the Patronage of the Government.—In the 12th Congressional District of Kentucky, the delegates elected to select other delegates to be sent to Baltimore were one Mail contractor, one ex-Postmaster; and the resolutions at the meeting were introduced by another Postmaster.

DELAWARE.

The People's Delegates.—A meeting was held on Saturday last in Wilmington, Delaware, at which were present 20 or 25 persons, and 9 delegates were appointed to the Van Buren National Convention. This is what Gen. Jackson calls appointing delegates "fresh from *the People*."

Balt. Chron.

MARYLAND.

"*The Convention*."—We have been amused in looking over our papers at the great display which the Jacksonians make of their meetings to appoint delegates to the Van Buren Caucus. To give the reader a peep behind the scenes, and as an evidence of how many of "the People" attend these meetings, we would instance Talbot county, in this State, where *twenty five* of the "select" of the party met, and appointed 4 delegates, who are to represent the voice of that county."

The above is from the Baltimore Chronicle. But what will it think of the fact, that, at the adjourned meeting, held in this place on the 28th ultimo, there were but a few over a sufficiency present to act as speaker, president, Secretary, and lackey—all of whom (with the exception of the speaker) appointed themselves as delegates to the Convention.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

VIRGINIA.

On the 27th ult. at the Court House in Prince William County, it being Court day, the members of the self-styled Democratic party held a meeting agreeably to public notice given a month beforehand, by advertisement at all the public places in the county for the purpose of sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention, to sustain the appointment of Gen. Jackson. The hour for assembly, three o'clock, having arrived, the Court House bell was rung to summon the *Democrats* to business. After the meeting was called to order, and noses counted, be it said to the credit of the County, only twenty-five persons were found willing to think for, and dictate to, four hundred voters. This meeting numbered thirty-seven in all, twelve of whom are anti-Van Buren and anti-Jackson—persons who were led by curiosity to attend the "Great Democratic Meeting," to find out their *modus operandi* of President-making.

"*Fresh from the People.*"—We understand that a meeting was held at Campbell court house, on Monday last, (Captain Miles Cary in the chair, and Mr. Achilles D. Johnson acting as Secretary,) and the following delegates appointed to the Baltimore Convention: Dr. Wm. W. Austin, David G. Murrell, Simeon Austin and A. L. Johnson. The number who attended the meeting, we learn, did not exceed 40! So that in a county, voting more than a thousand, delegates, appointed by about one-thirtieth of the number, are to select a President for the remainder! But they are "fresh from the people," and we must be content! Each delegate, it will pe perceived, has about 10 constituents!

The Lexington Union informs us that four delegates have also been appointed from that county, by a meeting of 25 or 30. The delegates are James McDowell, jr, Wm. Taylor, (a well known and consistent *federalist*, sent to Baltimore to select a *democratic republican* candidate for the Presidency,) John Bowyer and Joseph Bell.

Lynchburg Virginian

Forty in Campbell county, voting 1100—25 to 30 in Rockbridge county, with a yet larger constituency; 20 in Fluvanna county, voting 500; 16 in Richmond county, voting 300! These are the numbers of the constituent body in those counties, which their delegates at the Baltimore humbug will represent.

But ludicrously small as are the numbers of people who, in the above counties, participated in the task of electing delegates to the Van Buren mummery at Baltimore, it was yet more the case here in Richmond. The county of Henrico and city of Richmond were boldly thrown into one electoral district by the Van Buren chiefs in Richmond, and the democratic republicans, as the supporters of arbitrary power fancifully, but in bad taste, call themselves, were drummed to meeting through the Enquirer.

The day arrived, and with it came, one account says 15, another 22 Democratic Republicans, in pursuance of the invitation!—Nothing daunted, this slender band of patriots, all disinterested no doubt, and the idea of a Post Office or a Collectorship far from their imaginations, organized in due form, and appointed *eight* citizens, we understand, to represent *them* (they certainly will represent few besides) at the Humbug on the 20th. These gentlemen are to represent the Democracy hereabout, and some of them, we believe, have departed on the patriotic errand.

Now we presume this combined Richmond and Henrico meeting, composed of numbers the maximum of which was 22, undertaking to act for a population of 30,000, figures as largely and imposingly in the Enquirer as any other. Than the whole concern of this Baltimore caucus, nothing could be more farcical, were it not for its delusive character and tragical tendency.—*Rich Whig.*

NEW JERSEY.

Another Farce was played off in Somerville, on the 21st inst. by a few dozen persons, (office holders included,) of appointing, for the small county of Somerset, ONLY *twenty-one* delegates to the Baltimore Convention, to nominate Mr. Van Buren for President of the U. States.

Forty-two delegates were appointed for the great State of New York, and *only* half as many for the county of Somerset, New Jersey.

Had the "*Collar men*" not taken advantage of calling their meeting during Court week, it is doubtful whether they would have beat the large county of Gloucester meeting, held recently, which consisted of *twelve office holders* and *one* of the people—a Baker's dozen in all. A hopeful specimen of "appointing delegates by the People." In a county with a population of from 25 to 30,000 inhabitants, 13 persons meet and appoint some 20 or 30 delegates! What a farce to humbug the People by calling it the "NATIONAL CONVENTION of the PEOPLE."

FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

[The following letter, written by a distinguished President of the oldest College in Virginia, has been already or rather formerly before the public;—but no apology is necessary for transferring it to the columns of the 'Messenger.' Its elegant style and still more excellent sentiments, will always command admiration,—and we doubt whether we could render a more essential service to society than to republish it annually, in order that every young married lady (at last within the range of our subscription) should receive the benefit of its precepts. Certain we are, that more wholesome advice conveyed in more agreeable language, we have seldom seen contained in the same space. It is of itself a volume of instruction, and we do most cheerfully recommend it to the softer sex, whether married or single; for the married may profit by it even after years of conjugal tranquility—and the single may at least *expect* to profit. It is more especially applicable, however, to her who has just sworn her vows on the altar of hymen—whose life of bliss and peace, or misery and discord, may depend upon the first 6 or 12 months of "prudent, amiable, uniform conduct."

Let it not be understood, however, that we are believers in the doctrine, that the pleasures of the matrimonial voyage are wholly dependant upon the conduct of the lady. She is but the second in command, and still greater responsibilities rest upon him who stands at the helm and guides the frail bark of human happiness. We should indeed be thankful if some of our highly gifted and experienced friends would prepare a *counterpart* to this valuable letter of advice, designed more particularly for the edification of such of us lords of creation as have either contracted or are likely to contract the nuptial bond. As to the old bachelors, they are an incorrigible race, upon whom such advice would be wasted, and therefore they need not trouble themselves to read it.]

ADVICE FROM A FATHER TO HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.

Written immediately after her Marriage.

MY DEAR DAUGHTER,—You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon that prudent, amiable, uniform conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend, on the one hand, or on that imprudence which a want of reflection or passion may prompt, on the other.

You are allied to a man of honor, of talents, and of an open, generous disposition. You have, therefore, in your power, all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness; it cannot be marred, if you now reflect upon that system of conduct which you ought invariably to pursue—if you now see clearly, the path from which you will resolve never to deviate. Our conduct is often the result of whim or caprice, often such as will give us many a pang, unless we see beforehand, what is always the most praiseworthy, and the most essential to happiness.

The first maxim which you should impress deeply upon your mind, is, never to attempt to control your husband by opposition, by displeasure, or any other mark of anger. A man of sense, of prudence, of warm feelings, cannot, and will not, bear an opposition of any kind, which is attended with an angry look or expression. The current of his affections is suddenly stopped; his attachment is weakened; he begins to feel a mortification the most pungent; he is belittled even in his own eyes; and be assured, the wife who once excites those sentiments in the breast of a husband, will never regain the high ground which she might and ought to have retained. When he marries her, if he be a good man, he expects from her smiles, not frowns; he expects to find in her one who is not to control him—not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct, but one who will place such confidence in him, as to believe that his prudence is his best guide. Little things, what in reality are mere trifles in themselves, often produce bickerings, and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute; yield them with pleasure, with a smile of affection. Be assured that one difference outweighs them all a thousand, or ten thousand times. A difference with your husband ought to be considered as the greatest calamity—as one that is to be most studiously guarded against; it is a demon which must never be permitted to enter a habitation where all should be peace, unimpaired confidence, and heartfelt affection. Besides, what can a woman gain by her opposition or her differences? Nothing. But she loses every thing; she loses his husband's respect for her virtues, she loses his love, and with that, all prospect of future happiness. She creates her own misery, and then utters idle and silly complaints, but utters them in vain. The love of a husband can be retained only by the high opinion which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of the sweetness of her temper, of her prudence, and of her devotion to him. Let nothing upon any occasion, ever lessen that opinion. On the contrary, it should augment every day: he should have much more reason to admire her for those excellent qualities, which will cast a lustre over a virtuous woman, when her personal attractions are no more.

Has your husband staid out longer than you expected? When he returns, receive him as the partner of your heart. Has he disappointed you in something you expected, whether of ornament, or furniture, or of any conveniency? Never evince discontent; receive his apology with cheerfulness. Does he, when you are housekeeper, invite company without informing you of it, or bring home with him a friend? Whatever may be your repast, however scanty it may be, however impossible it may be to add to it, receive them with a pleasing countonance, adorn your table with cheerfulness, give to your husband and to your company a hearty welcome; it will more than compensate for every other deficiency; it will evince love for your husband, good sense in yourself, and that politeness of manners, which acts as the most powerful charm! It will give to the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented on any occasion of this nature.

In the next place, as your husband's success in his profession will depend upon his popularity, and as the manners of a wife have no little influence in extending or lessening the respect and esteem of others for her husband, you should take care to be affable and polite to the poorest as well as to the richest. A reserved haughtiness is a sure indication of a weak mind and an unfeeling heart.

With respect to your servants, teach them to respect and love you, while you expect from them a reasonable discharge of their respective duties.—Never tease yourself, or them, by scolding; it has no other effect than to render them discontented and impertinent. Admonish them with a calm firmness.

Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those books which instruct while they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels; there are a few which may be useful in improving and in giving a higher tone to our moral sensibility; but they tend to vitiate the taste, and to produce a disrelish for substantial intellectual food. Most plays are of the same cast; they are not friendly to the delicacy which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, Geography, Poetry, Moral Essays, Biography, Travels, Sermons, and other well written religious productions, will not fail to enlarge your understanding, to render you a more agreeable companion, and to exalt your virtue. A woman devoid of rational ideas of religion, has no security for her virtue; it is sacrificed to her passions, whose voice, not that of God, is her only governing principle.—Besides, in those hours of calamity to which families must be exposed, where will she find support, if it be not in her just reflections upon that all ruling Providence which governs the Universe, whether animate or inanimate.

Mutual politeness between the most intimate friends, is essential to that harmony, which should never be once broken or interrupted. How important then is it between man and wife! The more warm the attachment, the less will either party bear to be slighted, or treated with the smallest degree of rudeness or inattention. This politeness, then, if it be not in itself a virtue, is at least the means of giving to real goodness a new lustre; it is the means of preventing discontent, and even quarrels; it is the oil of intercourse, it removes asperities, and gives to every thing a smooth, an even, and a pleasing movement.

I will only add, that matrimonial happiness does not depend upon wealth; no, it is not to be found in wealth; but in minds properly tempered and united to our respective situations. Competency is necessary; all beyond that point, is ideal. Do not suppose, however, that I would not adviso your husband to augment his property by all honest and commendable means. I would wish to see him actively engaged in such a pursuit, because engagement, a sedulous employment, in obtaining some laudable end, is essential to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune, by honorable means, and particularly by professional exertion, a man derives particular satisfaction, in self applause, as well as from the increasing estimation in which he is held by those around him.

In the management of your domestic concerns, let prudence and wise economy prevail. Let neatness, order and judgment be seen in all your different departments. Unite liberality with a just frugality; always reserve something for the hand of charity; and never let your door be closed to the voice of suffering humanity. Your servants, in particular, will have the strongest claim upon your charity;—let them be well fed, well clothed, nursed in sickness, and never let them be unjustly treated.

Nathan Young was indicted for passing counterfeit notes of the Bank of the United States, convicted, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.—*Raleigh Star.*

Short Sermon.—"Be sober, grave, temperate." Titus, ii. 9. I. There are three companions with whom you should always keep on good terms—1st, Your Wife. 2nd, Your Stomach. 3rd, Your Conscience. II. If you wish to enjoy peace, long life, and happiness, preserve them by temperance. Intemperance produces—1st, Domestic Misery. 2d, Premature Death. 3rd, Infidelity. (After death!!!) To make these points clear, I refer you—1st, To the Newgate Calendar. 2d, to the Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and Workhouses. 3d, To the past experience of what you have seen, read, and suffered in mind, body, and estate. READER, DECIDE! Which will you choose? Temperance, with happiness and long life; or intemperance, with misery and premature death.

Bible Society.—The receipts of the Bible Society the past year, have been $100,806, being $12,195 more than the receipts of the preceding year. The issue of books has been 47,703 Bibles, and 75,533 Testaments.

The Nashville "Union" of the 4th instant contains a Speech delivered before the People, on a late public occasion, by Mr. POLK, Representative in Congress from Tennessee. From that speech we make the following extracts; and we beg our readers, and especially those of them, if any, who suppose we have not done justice either to the objects of the Baltimore Convention, or to the motives of the direct interference of the Executive in this prime movement in the canvass for the Presidency, to mark the frank and open avowal, by this conspicuous leader in "the party," which is contained in the last sentence of this extract:

"As to Judge WHITE, all know the intimate personal and political relations which have for many years existed between us. We entered Congress together ten years ago. We have generally agreed in opinion, and have acted together upon most public questions. If he has discharged his duty, I trust I have not failed to perform mine. It was natural for me to prefer him, and personally, I did so, if our political friends could be united upon him, and run him as their party candidate. I have at all times, since his name has been spoken of, been willing to see him President, if he can be made so by the political party to which he and I have belonged, and, if at any time hereafter the public sentiment in the Democratic Republican States, in whatever fair mode ascertained or expressed, shall indicate him as the choice of the body, or of a majority, of the Republican supporters of the present administration, I will be found uniting with them in his support. But until such indication shall be given, I will wait and see upon whom the great body of our friends of the same political faith in other States do concentrate; and upon him, whomsoever he may be, in my opinion, all should unite. *In all that I have said or done upon this subject*, my object has been TO PRESERVE THE POWER and PERPETUATE *the principles of the great democratic* PARTY NOW DOMINANT IN THE COUNTRY."

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Tenure of Public Office.—The resignation of *Ogden Hoffman*, as District Attorney—announced in the report of the proceedings of the Court of Sessions—affords an opportunity to say a few words, which seem to us not uncalled for, as to the view, too generally taken, of the condition upon which a public man holds office.

The common, practical, and uncontradicted opinion, seems to be, that all offices are party spoils, and not trusts held for the common good. The unavoidable effect of this opinion, so entertained, is, that nothing but party services can entitle a man to an appointment; and that the acceptance of such appointment is held to extinguish honor, and conscience, on all political questions, and to bind the officer to any thick and thin service which *the* party may exact.

This may appear too strongly stated, and some party men—who delude themselves with a notion, that in party matters, they act conscientiously themselves, and desire that others should do so—may deny its correctness, but it is nevertheless the truth, and the case of Mr. Hoffman will illustrate it.

That gentleman was among the *few* intelligent men in this State, who, without any old grievances against the Adamses, to resent, or any views of personal interest to advance, deliberately preferred Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams, for the Presidency.—He believed in the straight forward honesty and patriotism of the Old Soldier, and even in his acknowledged impracticability, supposed he saw a pledge that he could not be made a mere party Chief.

Gen. Jackson succeeded, and Mr. Hoffman was, naturally enough, among such compeers as it was his lot to fall in with, a marking man. He was sent to the Legislature; he was importuned, but in vain, to permit himself to be sent to Congress; and finally, he was made District Attorney. Office sought him: he sought not office, and has lost in his private interests, as his friends have often represented to him, by taking it. The post, however, was an honorable and responsible one. He accepted it with an *unsullied* character, with the resolute purpose to discharge its duties with a single eye to the public weal, and the term of office having expired, he leaves it with the consciousness of not having deviated from that purpose, and with the testimony of the Court of which he was an officer, to his zeal and impartiality.

But while in office, questions of great and general political concernment arose to agitate the country—not mere questions about this or that man, but affecting vital principles—the responsibility of public functionaries—the limitations of Executive authority—the inviolability of the public treasure—the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws.

On these questions a man of mind could not be without an opinion,—an honest and a firm man could not be indifferent or silent. Mr. Hoffman both entertained and expressed very decided opinions, and when the time came for giving effect to them by vote and influence, he zealously co-operated with those who opposed the administration. Instantly the party press broke loose upon him—not to disprove his opinion, but to impeach his—gratitude! openly arguing that being in office, he was bound to think *by order*, or to resign. He was the very man to assert the independence of an American in such matters—and to vindicate in his own case, the only true and honest principle, that office is *not* a party spoil, but *is* a trust, which once conferred, is to be fulfilled at the discretion and upon the responsibility of the Trustee, and, above all, not to be abandoned at the dictation of infuriated partizans.

He has done so. He has fulfilled the term of his office, turning neither to the right nor to the left, to ask who approved, or who disapproved, and he lays it down, with the assured conviction of having—at some sacrifice—asserted the great public principle above alluded to, and thereby added to the dignity and independence of every man who holds an office, and has the courage to be worthy of it.

Aerostatic.—We perceive by the Brooklyn Advertiser, that Mr. Prince will ascend in his India rubber balloon on the 20th instant. He is to take his flight either eastwardly across the ocean, or westwardly to the lakes; his own choice of the direction being of course determined by that of the wind. Whether, if that should be inclined to turn him south or north, the ascension is to be postponed to a more favorable time, we have not learnt. At all events, he is to be amply prepared with provisions, life-preservers, &c. to go a little beyond any previous performance in aerostatics—to out *Clayton* even all other balloonists. A young lady living in Hicks street is to ascend with him, but will alight before the balloon leaves the island.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Powers of the Convention.—There appears to be much misapprehension afloat, as to the extent of the powers, with which the Convention to reform our State Constitution, Delegates to which are about to be elected, will be clothed. We wonder at this, seeing the uncommon pains taken by the Legislature to diffuse information among the people on the subject. It may not be amiss, at this late moment, to give a birds-eye view of the restrictions under which the Convention will assemble, to insure a strict observance of which, the Delegates are to act under the sanctions of an oath.

The Convention may consider, and on the basis dictated in the Act of Assembly, may equalize and reduce the representation in the Legislature—it may dispense with the meeting of the Gen. Assembly, except once in every 2 years—it may abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons—it may disqualify members of Assembly and officers of the State, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of this State, from being or continuing such, while they hold any other office or appointment, under the government of this State, or of the United States, or any other Government whatever—it may provide that the Capitation or poll tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the State—it may provide some mode of appointing and removing Militia Officers and Justices of the Peace, different from that which is now practised—it may compel members of the General Assembly to vote, *viva voce*, in the election of officers, whose appointment is conferred on that body—it may amend the 32d article of the Constitution of the State—it may provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this State, when such vacancies occur by death, resignation or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly—it may provide for the election of Governor of the State, by the qualified voters for members of the House of Commons, and prescribe the number of terms during which he shall be eligible—it may provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years—that a tribunal shall be erected, whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the State, may be impeached and tried for corruption and malpractices in office—that, upon the conviction of any Justice of the peace, of any infamous crime, or of corruption and malpractice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and he rendered disqualified from holding such appointment—that the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, upon a vote of two thirds of both branches of the Legislature, may be removed, for mental or physical inability—that the salaries of the Judges shall not be reduced, during their continuance in office—and, that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, shall, whilst retaining their judicial office, be eligible to any other, except to the Supreme Court.

Beyond these particulars, the convention will not be authorised to disturb the Constitution as it now exists.

Laconic Speeches.—Here the coolness of Colonel Belson, was conspicuous; we being the left regiment, he moved us up without firing a shot, close to their right battalion, which had just began to deploy. Colonel Belson then gave orders to fire by platoons from centre to flanks, at the same time "to be sure to fire at their legs, and spoil their dancing;" this order was observed for a short time with dreadful effect. One of the battalions which suffered most was Colonel Browne's; their bravery cannot be too highly praised. When the enemy came within range of his gallant corps of flankers, he made them the following laconic speech: "There they are, you rascals, if you don't kill them, they will kill you; so fire away!"

Col. Cadell's Services of the 28th Reg.

Delirium Tremens.—Extract from the second number of a series of essays published in the Springfield Gazette on the subject of temperance:

Delirium tremens is one of the most singular of diseases. The visions of one that is attacked with it, are at one time perfectly terrific, and at another ludicrous beyond conception; and sometimes, especially if the patient is a man of talent, they are the wildest mixture of the sublime and ludicrous, at one moment chilling the attendants with horrors, and the next almost convulsing them with laughter. I have seen a man busily picking up fourpence half pennies, suddenly gather black horror in his countenance of a devil that was just ready to pounce upon him—in a moment more the scene was changed; millions of rats pranced over the bed clothes, and he amused himself with their tumbling over each other. The visions are commonly very evanescent, the scene changing constantly, but sometimes the same vision will continue for a great length of time.

I recollect a patient who sat at his window all day, watching the movements of a devil, who, he said, had a bar in his hand, and was flying about, raising up this and that building with it. The delirium in this case had a singular termination. His wife was absent, and when she came home, he said to her, "Well wife, I'm glad you have come home, for there's a devil here that says I must go with him, and I want you to drive him off," and from that moment he saw nothing more of the devil. It would be well if wives could always cast the devils out of their husbands as easily as this.—In this connexion, I will mention the termination of another case related to me by my friend, Dr. ——. The patient for several days and nights had been chasing dogs, cats, rats, devils, &c., from garret to cellar. At length he went into the room where the family was, took down the family Bible, read a long chapter, then asked the Dr. to pray. At the conclusion of the prayer, he rose from his knees a sane man.

It is a remarkable fact that devils are almost always among the visions of disease. I can remember but very few, among all the patients that I have seen suffering with it, that did not in the course of the attack see a devil—commonly they see a great many. A man once ran in great haste to a clergyman of my acquaintance, said, "Show me quick, quick, that passage, Resist the devil and he will fly from you—for there are more than forty devils after me, there's a legion of them." I recollect one man who went one step beyond most patients—he saw devils shod with sculls clattering about the house. This man was possessed of fine talents, had a lovely family; and was surrounded by a great number of relations, among whom he would have been almost an idol, if he had not thus given himself up to destruction.

The Gold Mines of the South.—It is curious to see the importance that is attached, in the minds of most people, to the fact, that the gold mines of the Southern States produce two millions and a half of dollars per annum. It seems as if they thought that this portion of the wealth of the country was produced without any cost, and that the amount was a clear gain to the community, just as it would be if the same amount of gold were to drop from the clouds. This supposition, however, is altogether erroneous. Gold cannot be produced without human labor, and it is very questionable whether the production of gold is more profitable to the Southern people at large, than the production of cotton, or rice, or tobacco, by the same number of hands. It no doubt happens that, when a rich vein is struck upon, the profits to the owner may be very great, but in order to ascertain whether the country, as a whole, is or is not a gainer by the discovery of the mines, we must take into consideration, the loss of labor in fruitless endeavors to find gold ore, and in working barren mines, as well as the sinking of capital incident to both enterprizes. It is thought that in Mexico more people have been ruined by mining than by any other branch of business, which is a proof that the business does not yield, upon an average, the ordinary profits of agricultural industry. A dollar's worth of gold does not enrich the country one particle more than a dollar's worth of cotton, and when people gaze and stare with their mouths wide open in amazement, at hearing it said that the South produces *two millions and a half* of dollars worth of gold, whilst they exhibit no emotion on learning that the same South produces *thirty* millions of dollars worth of cotton, it shews that they consider a nation to be rich in proportion to *the money*, and not to *the money's worth*, that she possesses.—*Phil. Gaz.*

There is no scheme so wild as not to find numbers to embrace it. Were the people referred to below, under the necessity of flying from persecution, or a sterile country, or an over-crowded population, we should admire their enterprise; but, as it is, their folly surpasses even that of the Oregon project:

"A company of citizens of this State (Missouri) is now organizing, to emigrate to Upper California, on the shores of the Pacific. The company consists of about fifty families, principally in Jackson, Clay, and Ray Counties, who have entered into bonds to emigrate to California. The company will rendezvous at Independence in May, 1846, when it is expected they will amount to about one hundred families. Some individuals of this company have visited the country they propose to emigrate to, and find its soil and climate all they could wish it to be.—*St. Louis Repub.*

In what respect are they better than the soil and climate they propose to leave?

The BOYDENS, who have for years kept the Tremont House, Boston, have leased Astor's splendid Hotel, now going up in Broadway, New York. They are well qualified for the enterprise. The Tremont House has been celebrated over two worlds for the superior manner it has been kept. Fanny Kemble gives it the best character, and she is not one to speak much good of any thing or any body without some merit.—*N. Y. Paper.*

MISERIES OF EDITORS.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, MAY 15.

Effects of truth-telling.—We once heard the editor of a daily Journal in this city say that he had never told a wholesome truth in his paper that did not cost him *eight* dollars. If he attacked a corporation, some one of its directors would favor him with a lacker note to the following purport—"Stop my paper." If he spoke well of a corporation, some enemy to corporations would imitate the example, and send him word, "stop my paper." If he said a word that squinted at favoring the abolition cause, he would hear "stop my paper" from some member of the colonization society; and if he whispered a word against it, he would hear the same thing from somebody on the opposite side. In fine, his position was as bad as that of the boys in Front street about forty years ago. If they were caught below Market street, they were in danger, in the border wars of that day, of being pelted with brickbats as *up-towners*, or if above Market street, they ran the same risk as being *down-towners*. In truth, between the *up-towners* and *down-towners* of that day, we well recollect, it was no easy matter for a boy to escape a broken pate.

It seems that some of our fellow-citizens do not like the remarks which have appeared in this Gazette upon the subject of speculations in stocks, and think them calculated to repress the spirit which builds up ideal fortunes, with the rapidity of magic—We fear they too much overvalue the influence of our humble endeavours, and we truly regret that we should be considered to be in the road of any man on his way to fortune. But should we, on that account, refrain from making comments upon a matter which we believe to be of vital concern to the whole community? Should we be justifiable, in holding our peace, when a moral epidemic is stalking through the land, which cannot but be fatal to thousands, if we thought that our feeble voice would in any degree have a tendency to stay its ravages? Would a physician be justly condemnable, who should tell his patient that eating lobsters at night might bring on a fatal indigestion?—None but the lobster catchers would say so. Would a surgeon be to blame, if he were to tell a man with a mortified limb that nothing could save him but amputation? No one but the undertaker would say that he was. The patients in both cases might think that the remedy prescribed was a very cruel one, but, for all that, the duty of the physician and surgeon demanded that they should tell the truth, even at the hazard of losing their fees.

In like manner, there are duties required of the public press which ought to be performed, and if a community has not sufficient spirit of toleration to hear the truth when it wars against their private interests, we may boast in vain of the liberty of the press.

Illustrations of Mrs. Butler's Journal.—We are treading on the heels of Europe, and are as prompt at getting up a caricature on others, as others may be in caricaturing us. We have been indulging in a hearty laugh—no unusual thing by the by for us—at several well executed lithographic prints supposed to have been intended as illustrations of Miss Kemble's Journal, which are published by Endicott. The first plate represents the lady—and an excellent likeness—in the cabin of the ship, working on a cap. Along side of her a bible cover and her journal with the extract, vol. 1, page 54, "In very desperation of sea-sickness began embroidering one of my old night caps." Number 2, the lady is prostrate on the floor of the cabin. Alongside of her are plates of beef, pie, and other eatables in abundance, and the black steward busily engaged in drawing a bottle of porter. "I came to my cabin; my dinner followed me thither, and lying on my back, I very comfortably discussed it." This is an admirable plate.—No. 3 is a domestic scene in a parlor. A gentleman a little "how came you so," with his hat on the back of his head, is staggering about in the presence of Miss Fanny, who appears to be quite shocked. Motto: "My dear father, who was a little *elated*, desired me to sing to him, which I greatly quelphed at." Vol. 1, page 61. But No. 4, and the last, touches us quite nearly.—The peerless lady is represented—oh shocking!—in her night cap and dress, about stepping into bed—the floor, the curtain, and the bed itself, covered with *bugs*.

The prints are admirably well done, and are entitled to a sale as rapid as the Journal.

N. Y. Star.

Fire.—We mentioned that a fire broke out in the upper part of the city as our paper was going to press yesterday morning. The Commercial states that the fire commenced in a garret of an almost acute angular brick building, fronting the fork or junction of Grove and Christopher streets, which, in less than an hour, was nearly destroyed. The house was divided into six apartments, and was two stories high, the garret of which was in common, or had nominal divisions only, and was occupied by seven families. There was not probably a house of its size in the city more densely crowded with inhabitants than this, for we are informed that it contained not less than forty families, which were those of poor Irish laborers. Those in the second story and in the garret were awakened so suddenly by the smoke and flames, that they had scarcely time to retreat with the children. They were found in the street naked, without the possibility of returning for their clothes, as the fire had cut off all access to their apartment.—*New York Paper.*

Ohio.—As our Columbus correspondent announced a few days ago would be the case, the Governor of Ohio has summoned the Legislature of the State to meet on the 5th proximo.—*Nat. Int.*

Mr. Senator Benton, the writer of the famous East Room letter, and otherwise noted for scrupulous adherence to *veracity*, has declined a public dinner tendered to him, at *New Orleans*, by some of the party, at the head of whom is, as was to be expected, under the present administration, an office holder of the U. States—the Collector of the Port. There are some circumstances connected with this refusal, which would seem to give it the character of "sour grapes." The invitation is dated the 24th April. Subsequently it was announced in the newspapers that—

Subscription Lists for the Dinner to be given to Colonel Benton, are deposited at the different houses of the city and suburbs, and at the bookstores.

This notice was continued to the 29th; and on the 30th—the lists, we suppose, not filling—"the declinature" of the Colonel, dated the 28th, is published.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Mr. Muhlenburg has formally accepted the nomination of the Lewisburg meeting, and is now, of course, a *regular* candidate before the People for the office of Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. The Wolf men seem determined to stand their ground, and "the party" have two candidates in the field, and the contest threatens to be an angry one. A third candidate is Mr. Ritner, nominated by the Anti-masons, but a staunch Whig, who will probably receive the support of the Whig party generally. If so, his success will be highly probable, as he was beaten by only a small majority, when he ran single handed against Gov. Wolf in 1832.

Nat. Int.

Consumption.—A young lady in the last stages of consumption was lately restored to her health, by the following extraordinary and accidental remedy. She had long been attended by the faculty but derived no benefit from their prescriptions and considered herself verging to the end of her existence, when she retired during the summer to a vale in the country with the intention to wait in solitude the hour of her approaching dissolution. While in that situation, it was her custom to rise as early as her malady would permit, and contemplate the beauty of nature and the wonderful works of God from her chamber window, from which she observed a dog belonging to the house, with scarcely any flesh on his bones, constantly go and lick the dew off a chamomile bed in the garden; in doing which the animal was noticed to alter in appearance, to recover strength and finally to look plump and well. The singularity of the circumstance was impressed strongly on the lady's mind, induced her to try what effect might be produced from following the dog's example. She accordingly procured the dew from the same bed of chamomile, drank a small quantity each morning and after continuing it some time, experienced some relief, her appetite became regular, and she found a return of spirits and in the end was completely cured.

Caledonian Mercury.

FROM THE GLOBE.

The following gentlemen have been invited by the Secretary of War to attend the next General Annual Examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy, which will commence on the first Monday in June:

Maine—Hon. M. Mason.
New Hampshire.—Col. S. Collins.
Massachusetts.—*Hon N. Bowditch.
Connecticut—Rev. J. Cogswell, *Rev. H. Croswell:
New York.—Hon. B. Green, Hon C. G. Ferris, Gen. Geo. R. Davis, *Geo. W. Clinton, Esq, John Hunter, Esq.
Pennsylvania.—Dr. C. D. Meigs, Gen. W. S. Rogers, Wm. Robinson, Jr., Esq. Wm. J Leiper, Esq Wm. C. Frazer, Esq. *Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Hon. Calvin Blythe.
Virginia.—Dr. E. H. Carmichael, Col. John Heth, Hon. P. V. Daniel.
North Carolina.—John Bragg, Esq.
South Carolina.—Dr. E. S. Davis.
Georgia—Col. Wm. C. Lyman.
Kentucky.—Thomas J. Pew, Esq.
Tennessee—Right. Rev. J. H. Otey, Bishop of Tennessee.
Indiana.—Dr. E. Newland.
Alabama.—Col. Peter Martin.
Army—Brig. Gen. Henry Atkinson.

*Those gentlemen who have this mark before their name have declined.

The production of Silk is to become a great interest in this country. We receive from many parts of the Union almost daily proofs of the earnestness with which public attention is directed to it. It is some years since it became a source of wealth to several of the towns of Connecticut, and we ourselves witnessed, with surprise, three years ago, the large extent to which the industrious and noiseless community at Economy, on the Ohio, had carried both its production and fabrication. We saw the whole process, from the worm to the loom, in full and extensive operation there. Since that time the places of its production have multiplied an hundred fold, and we observe that one individual, in Massachusetts, is erecting a cocoonery, so called, two hundred feet in length. The newspapers teem with essays and information on the subject, and one or two have been actually started to be devoted to it exclusively. That excellent journal, the Farmer and Gardener of Baltimore, has lately devoted a large portion of its columns to the subject, and the editor announces that he is compiling for his paper a *Silk Manual*, from the most authentic sources, on the culture of the Mulberry and the treatment of the Silk Worm. The Number of last week contained a paper of great length, and more than common value, on this interesting subject.

The value of Silk now imported into the United States amounts, we believe, to about ten millions of dollars. In twenty years, we have very little doubt, the Silk product in the United States will equal in value the present production of Cotton, and that we shall become exporters, instead of importers of it.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Baltimore American contains a chapter of a new work, now in the press of Carey, Lea, and Blanchard, from the pen of John P. Kennedy, Esq., author of "Swallow Barn." It is entitled "*Horse-Shoe Robinson*, a Tale of the Tory Ascendancy." The scene opens in Virginia, but towards the end of the second volume it is transferred to South Carolina. The fame already acquired by Mr. Kennedy in this department of literature, will ensure for this work an eager and general perusal. The style is very graceful and captivating; and if the other portions of the book bear any similarity to the part quoted, the author will find himself successful to the utmost extent of his wishes. The American says—it is "one of the richest fictions of modern times; such an one as would have gladdened the heart of old Sir Walter himself to read."

Richmond Compiler.

Dreadful Tornado.—We learn that a very destructive Tornado passed over a part this County, on Saturday, the 9th instant, near the section known as the Jersey Settlement. It prostrated every thing before it, not a house, tree, or fence was left standing where it passed. The destruction of property was very great; but the most melancholy circumstance was the death of a respectable young lady, whose name, we believe, was Jones. She was standing in one corner of the house when it tumbled down and crushed her to death; when she was found, after the storm subsided, her head was severed from her body! We have not learned the extent of the Tornado, but it embraced in width about a quarter of a mile.—*Western Carolinian.*

It is a pernicious liberty of the press, that which consists alone in the privilege of reviling with impunity. Slander is more readily pardoned or relished than the most just and wholesome strictures. It cannot be denied that in the free countries, so styled, the most abusive journals have generally the widest circulation. Party-spirit is prone to pardon or applaud almost any excesses with the pen.—*Nat. Gaz.*

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

The Advertiser congratulates the country upon the clearing out of the *Red River Raft*. We take the liberty to suggest a plain question or two in regard to this matter. Is there any "*port of entry*" above the Red River Raft? Has not President Jackson repeatedly and officially declared in his messages to Congress, that he would not violate the constitution by sanctioning an expenditure of money upon any river above a port of entry? Have not these declarations of the President been applauded, time and again, by the Advertiser, as manifesting the unalterable determination of the Executive, and as showing a due regard for the spirit of the constitution and the interests of the country? Have not both the President and the Advertiser, in the case of the Red River Raft, abandoned their principles, openly, utterly, and unblushingly?

There is a newspaper war raging at Rochester, New York, between Professor Sim and Doctor Kelsey, the former a lecturer on Phrenology, and the latter an unbeliever in that science. The controversy grew out of a hoax played off upon the Professor, by the Doctor, who induced some respectable young men to be locked up in jail, and submit their heads to a phrenological examination, as convicts. The Phrenologist detected all sorts of rascally bumps upon the heads of these constructive criminals. But the *Professor* revenges himself by insisting that some of the amateur criminals may yet find themselves in jail when it will not be so convenient for them to escape!

Albany Eve. Jour.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1835.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

CUMBERLAND.—John D. Toomer and Archibald McDiarmid. State of the poll: Toomer 350, McDiarmid 418, Louis D. Henry 312, John Smith 161, Alex. Elliott 63.

BLADEN.—John Owen and Samuel B. Andres, both without opposition.

SAMPSON.—William B. Meares and Thomas I. Faison.

ANSON.—Wm. A. Morris and Joseph W. White.

RICHMOND.—Gen. A. Dockery and Col. Henry Harrington.

GRANVILLE.—Josiah Crudup and Robert B. Gilliam. State of the Poll: Crudup 613, Gilliam 544, James Wyche 281, Thomas Turner 190, Col. Wm. S. McClannahan 186, Rev. W. Harris 31.

COLUMBUS.—Alexander Troy and Col. Powell.

FRANKLIN.—W. P. Williams and J. G. A. Ruffin.

MOORE.—John B. Kelly and Charles Chalmers.

ROBESON.—John W. Powell and Rich'd C. Bunting. State of the Poll: Powell 246, Bunting 209, Howell 205, Gilchrist 108, McAlpin 66.

NEW HANOVER.—Owen Holmes and L. H. Marsteller.

WAKE.—Henry Seawell and Kimbrough Jones.

CHATHAM.—Joseph Ramsay and H. McQueen. State of the Poll: Ramsay 489, McQueen 375, Edward Rives 355, J. J. Alston 182, C. J. Williams 93.

ROWAN.—Charles Fisher and John Giles are elected by a large majority over the other Candidate John Clement, Esq.

The Convention.—It will be seen that we have as yet but few returns from the election; and cannot form an idea of the character which the body will assume. Our own Cape Fear section has done well, by electing several gentlemen of eminent worth and talents. The names of *Toomer, Owen, Meares* and *Troy*, carry with them the confidence and respect of people of all parties. In the other counties from which we have heard, generally, men of high character and sound sense have been chosen. There is some fear that Judge Gaston has been defeated in Craven, owing to an array of the spirit of Jacksonism against him; and little or no doubt of the defeat of Judges Ruffin and Nash in Orange, by a couple of very ordinary men, in consequence of the opposition of the latter to the repeal of the 32d article. Gov. Swain is a candidate in Buncombe, his native county.

We regret to find, that Joseph A. Hill, Esq. (of whom there are few equals in the State,) has been beaten in New Hanover.

We learn that Gov. Swain and Senator Mangum, were in Salisbury on Monday the 18th inst., and, after attending the great meeting in that place, proceeded to Charlotte, in pursuance of an invitation to be present at the celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, on the 20th instant.

A gentleman who was present at Charlotte, states that the celebration was one of surpassing interest; that between three and four thousand persons were present; and that Gov. Swain, in commencing a speech, remarked that he rose to address the largest assemblage of free white men that had been seen in North Carolina since the battle of Guilford. That the addresses delivered, particularly the Oration of Franklin L. Smith, Esq. and the speech of Mr. Mangum, were in the highest degree eloquent and impressive. We shall doubtless soon have a particular account of the proceedings of the day.

"Delegates fresh from the People."—In addition to the numerous cases cited in the article from the National Intelligencer, of the manner in which the Baltimore Convention has been gotten up, we doubt not that many others might be adduced, if a little trouble were taken to collect them. One remarkable case has been mentioned to us, occurring in our own State, and which we have not seen noticed. We learn that the Editor of the Standard, at Raleigh, has gone on to Baltimore, as the Representative of the Electoral District composed of the Counties of Rowan, Davidson and Montgomery, but by whom that honor was conferred, we have not been able to ascertain. We have never heard of a single meeting in the District, and all inquiries from gentlemen living in the different Counties, induce us to believe, that meetings have not only not been held, but that it would scarcely be possible to procure the requisite number of six Van Buren men in any one of the Counties to hold a meeting.—Where, therefore, the Editor has obtained his authority to represent a district in which he does not even reside, we are at a loss to discover.

Of the five counties composing the Fayetteville Electoral District, only three were represented in the little Caucus which assembled at Rockingham, and which appointed a Delegate to the Baltimore Caucus.—We have heard that the meeting in Robeson, one of the three counties, was attended by not less than *four*, nor more than *twelve* persons. We have no particular information as to the number at the meetings in this county and in Moore; but have no idea that they would number one hundred persons, when added to the faithful few in Robeson. Thus the 50,000 people which this District contains have their rights usurped by one hundred politicians, who presume to dictate to them whom they shall support for the highest office in their gift.

The Steam Boat fare between Norfolk and Baltimore has been reduced to $2 50.

The story of the discovery of a large Diamond in Prince Edward County, Va. proves to be a hoax; and a much more pardonable one it is, than some others which have been played off on the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer from the same county, of several marriages, none of which had taken place. We noticed a similar hoax in the last Raleigh Register, from Chapel Hill. Such things are too cruel, and the sporting with the name of a female too ungentlemanly to be tolerated. An example should be made of the offenders.

By yesterday's mail we received the following letters, which afforded us an agreeable surprize, and which we lay before our readers in justice to Mr. Spear.

Newnan, (Geo.) 15th May, 1835.

MR. E. J. HALE: In your paper of 5th inst. I find a note from the Postmaster at this place, stating that I had authorized him to say I had runaway. 'Tis too true, but it was only a quiz. The reason, sir, is this; there were papers lying in the Office for me, and the P. M. was dunning me for postage, and yourself for printing, and myself without the needful. I told him to write to you that I had runaway and to discontinue, but had no idea that he would do so.

Enclosed you will receive Fifteen Dollars, which I have strained a point to obtain, it being nearest the amount which you gave me in your last, (we have no bills under five dollars.) So I hope you will do me the justice to give this to the same public who has read the former, and favor me with a number of the same as a parting gift. Should there be a further balance, call on our P. M.

W. A. SPEAR.

Newnan, May 15, 1835.

MR. EDITOR: Your paper of the fifth, came to this office, contained a note from me concerning Wm. A. Spear. In justice to him, I feel bound to give my note a more favorable construction; that my acquaintance with Mr. Spear was but limited. Since I find him a just man, and that he only intended as a quiz. Respectfully,

JNO. BOWEN, P. M.

The experiment has proved so successful in this case, that perhaps we may be tempted to try it again.

Petersburg Rail Road.—The board of Directors of this road have declared a dividend of *four* per cent. for the last six months.

Halifax District.—William L. Long, for several years past a Representative in our State Legislature, is announced in the Roanoke Advocate, as a candidate to represent the Halifax District in Congress. He is a thorough-going Whig, and a fearless public servant.

It is stated in the Elizabeth City Star, that Judge Donnell is about retiring from the Bench of the Superior Court, a situation which he has filled for the last fifteen years.

The Secretary of War left the City on Monday last, with his family, for Detroit.

The Secretary of State set out a week or two ago for Georgia, via New York.

The quidnuncs will probably find from these departures some corroboration of the rumours from this city which have appeared in a number of Northern newspapers.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Rumors of new changes in the Cabinet, of another fracture of "the Unit," are in circulation.—We do not attach credit to them—at least upon the grounds on which the probability of the changes are placed, that of the disgust felt by *Mr Forsyth* and *Mr. Cass* at an association, at the Council Board, with Mr. Kendall.

Both these gentlemen have evinced so much pliancy heretofore—they are already so deeply in—that going back, were worse than to go on. The era when public men were sensitive to the character of their associates, is passed—office now, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, and, like the grave, levels all whom it embraces.

N. Y. American.

Private letters from New Orleans, dated 9th inst. state that the Cholera has broken out there with great violence. One gentleman, who arrived there about the 1st inst. with 18 slaves, had lost 8 of the number by this disease.—*Charls. Cour.*

Federal Court.—This tribunal adjourned on Saturday. The Land cases, in which the State is interested, were not tried. It will be recollected that one of these cases was tried several terms ago, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the U. States. That case has not been decided by the Supreme Court. The case before that Court involves most, if not all the principles which will determine the others. But the counsel on both sides, during this Court, have agreed to carry up another case, which is to present only two points for determination, these being considered very important and leading principles in the cases pending in the Circuit Court.—*Ral. Star.*

The STANDARD *Editor's Opinion of the People.*—The learned Editor of the "North Carolina Standard" of Van Burenism, in an article on Miss Kemble's book, says, he has a sufficient "acquaintance with the world" "to know that OUR PEOPLE ARE MORE EASILY HUMBUGGED THAN ANY ON EARTH!" Can any one, after this, doubt his confidence in the *people* to manage their own affairs, or the sincerity of all his sweet expressions about their 'intelligence' and 'democracy?' And can any one be at a loss to discover the reason why he "feels assured that the nominations" of the Baltimore Humbug "will be such as to secure the harmonious support of all true republicans, and give triumph to the cause of democracy and the people?" Hear him! ☞"*Our people are more easily humbugged than any on earth!*" The people will certainly feel themselves very much flattered by the *complimentary* sentiment from the organ of Van Burenism.—*Raleigh Star.*

Randolph County.—We are glad to find that this county, uniformly sound in political matters, is still true to her principles. See the proceedings of a public meeting, just held there, in another column. Accompanying them, we received a letter from a friend, who says—"You will discover that we have very few, if any Van Buren Democrats in this county. If there are any they did not make their appearance, although we had persons at our meeting from every section of the country."

Another friend writes—"I do not know that we have a Van Buren man in Randolph, unless it be Messrs. *Staley & Hawkins* who voted, at the last session of the Legislature, in favor of the "expunging" resolutions." So we go.—*Rol. Reg.*

Florida.—It appears from a Circular of the Hon. J. M. WHITE, the Delegate in Congress from Florida, that, in the last ten years, the sum of fifteen hundred thousand dollars has been expended by the General Government in that Territory.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

[REPORTED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]

Baltimore, May 20.

The delegates from several States of the Union, favorable to the election of the HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN as the successor to Gen. JACKSON, in the Presidential chair, met and organized this morning in the Fourth Presbyterian church in Baltimore. Mr. GEORGE KREMER, of Pennsylvania, called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock, and nominated ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, as the President of the Convention. He was elected as such by acclamation. Having taken the Chair, Mr. S. addressed the meeting.

A motion was then made for the appointment of a committee, consisting of a member from the delegation of each State, to draught resolutions, and regulate the future proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. Horn, of Pennsylvania, stated that there were two sets of delegates from Pennsylvania, and that it would be impracticable for them to meet together to select a member of the grand committee. A proposition was then offered to have each delegation appoint a member of the committee. One of the Pennsylvania delegates objected to this. He said it would virtually acknowledge the right of both delegations to a seat in the Convention. He wished one or the other set of delegations to be rejected. The President reminded him that, so far as the organization of the Convention was concerned, both delegations might act: and afterwards the claims of each be decided upon.

During the discussion of this preliminary question, motions were successively made, that the Pennsylvania delegates should be both excluded, and both admitted, as constituent parts of the Committee of twenty-four. The resolution in its original shape was, however, finally adopted; and by way of getting over the difficulty, for the present, it was, on motion, resolved that the Pennsylvania delegates should be *excused* from serving on this committee.

They were in session for about one hour. The place was excessively hot, and very much crowded.

The *Sermons* of the late Dr. Bedell have been issued in two handsome octavo volumes, the first of which contains a full biographical memoir.

Emigration in the right quarter.—The tide of emigration has at last taken the right turn and extended to the tender sex. It is known that the predominance of the female over the male sex in Massachusetts is astonishingly great. In many towns the proportion is two to one, and in the whole State the excess is more than *fourteen thousand*. The sphere of Woman's usefulness of course, must be much circumscribed here, whereas, at the West, whither our young and energetic male population is going, in every department of female industry, she can become eminently useful. Teachers are needed in schools, domestic companions are wanted by the young men, and mere female industry is in urgent demand at the West. We are pleased to learn, therefore, that a company of industrious, energetic, capable and intelligent young Women, are about to start from this town for the great West. They go out under the protection of a gentleman, and we are sure they will be welcomed with as much joy there, as was the cargo of young women brought to our shores in the early settlement of this country. A wide field of usefulness and industry and means of doing great good is spread out before them, and although we don't like to have them indulge in many visionary speculations, yet for six-pence a piece, we would insure them husbands.

Northampton Cour.

Steam Engines.—Among the contracts which Mr. Philips, one of our Engine builders, is now filling, (says the Wheeling Gazette) is one from *Cheraw, South Carolina*, for an engine to be used on the *Pee Dee river*. What a train of thought is here opened to the mind;—a town in the West, which a few years ago contained but a handful of inhabitants, now furnishing steam engines to the southernmost parts of this wide union! The one spoken of can be sent to its place of destination either by way of New Orleans or Baltimore. If by the former, the freight will be half a cent per pound—insurance one per cent. on the cost; if by Baltimore, it will be taken from here in wagons on the national road, at a charge of one cent per pound—no insurance. The whole cost of delivering it in Cheraw, it is supposed, will be 400 dollars, making the cost of the engine there about four thousand, and saving to its owners from 500 to 1000 dollars over one obtained from the Atlantic workshops.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Mr. ROBERT C. BELDEN, to Miss ELIZA H. WALKER, second daughter of Carleton Walker, Esq.

Also, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, JAMES HART, Esq. to Miss SARAH J. BELDEN, second daughter of the late Simeon Belden, Esq. all of this town.

In Franklin County, on the 20th instant, by the Rev'd. William Arendell, Mr. JOHN WESLEY PEARCE, of this town, to Miss ELIZA M. daughter of David M. Lewis, Esq., of Franklin.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday morning last, MARY, infant daughter of Charles T. Stuart, Esq., aged one year.

At Memphis, Tennessee, on the 28th April, the Reverend THOMAS WRIGHT, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, formerly of Wilmington, in this State.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 24th inst., Steamer Henrietta, with Dry Goods, &c. for T. J. Jordan, Wm. S. Latta, N. McKinnon, J. Mahoney, G. C. McNeill, E. B. Drake, Hall & Johnson, G. W. McDonald, G. J. Streety, Willkings & Co., Nott & Starr, J. M. Strong, of this place; and W. A. Williams of Raleigh, and J. Cowles, of Hamptonville, Surry.

Also, on the 24th, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, boat James Seawell in tow, with Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Dry Goods, &c., for Willkings & Co., Charles T. Haigh, Joseph Baker, J. M. Dobbin, John C. Latta, Hall & Johnson, A. McLauchlin, W. Locke, Amos Kimball, E. J. Hale, Dr. J. H. Dickson, D. A. Saltmarsh, J. Bebee, E. L. & W. Winslow, O. P. Stark, and P. Pearce, of this place; and for Thomas L. Cowan, Robert Foster, Andrew Hunt, Evans, Horn & Co., Evans, Hines & Co., Evans, Stith & Co., MacAdoo & Scott, A. H. Lindsey, T. & J. Cowan, G. W. Brown, John Giles, D. Kennedy, Michael Brown, Thomas G. Polk, R. Smith, Wheeler & Burnes, D. Culbreth, Womack & Goodwin, John C. McLaurin H McLaurin, G. Moore, John Atkins, and Wm. H. Haywood of the interior.

DEPARTED, this day, Steamer Henriotta, with Cotton, Bacon, &c., for sundry persons.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Baltimore Convention does not appear to get along quite so harmoniously as was expected. The two sets of Delegates from Pennsylvania would not be reconciled, so that both were finally admitted to seats and votes. There are present 611 members, of whom Maryland sends only 195! There must be a host of office hunters, or office holders, in that State.

Among other things, it was proposed by Gen. Saunders, of this State, that a majority of two-thirds should be necessary to elect the candidates for President and Vice President. After debate, this was rejected, 230 votes to 210. And this vote was considered as decisive against Mr. Rives, and in favor of Col. Johnson.

Among the Vice Presidents, we find the name of Judge Strange, of this vicinity.

We are requested to announce Burton Craige, Esqr. of this town, as a candidate for Congress for this District.

Hon. Abram Rencher is also a candidate for this Congressional District.

Salisbury Watchman.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 9 a 10. Beeswax 21. Coffee 12 a 14½.—Cotton 17½ a 18. Corn 80 a 85. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 15. Flour, $6 00 a $6 25. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5. Molasses, 29 a 31. Nails, cut, 7½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 15; Leaf 16 a 17 Salt 60. Wheat, $1 a 1 10. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 4½ a 5½ Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 30 cents. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.

COTTON.—In Augusta, May 22d, sales at from 16½ to 20; general range 17½ to 18½. Common prime lots command 18½ to 19. Strictly prime fancy brands 20.

At New York, May 20, no material variation during the week. Prices hardly sustained. Sales from the 16th to the 19th, about 1400 bales, of which about 600 were Alabama at 17½ to 21 cents; 500 Uplands, 17½ to 19½; 200 Florida, 17½ to 20; and 100 New Orleans, 18 to 18½.

Flour had fallen from 12½ to 25 cents. Sales at 6 62½ to 6 75. Southern Corn 92 to 94 cents.

Union Engine Company.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

THE Members are notified to meet at the Engine House on Friday next, 29th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. for choice of Officers and other business of the Company.

R. W. KING, *Sec'y.*

May 26, 1835 1w

SALES AT AUCTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to close his business in Fayetteville, will sell the remainder of his

STOCK OF GOODS

At Auction, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1835. The assortment is large and embraces all articles usually kept in a Fancy Store. As the Stock will be sold for *"CASH,"* it offers great inducements for Country Merchants to attend. The sale will be positive.

W. S. POE.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

May 25, 1835. 38 3w.

New Orleans Molasses.

10 TIERCES landing from Steamer John Walker, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 26, 1835 38 f

Fanny Kemble's Journal.

JUST received, Mrs Butler's late Fanny Kemble's) Journal; Tough Yarns; complete Works of Hannah More; Memoirs of Hannah More, English Highwaymen; Edgeworth on Practical Education; Cruden's Concordance; Good's Book of Nature; Crabbe's Synonimes; Saint's Rest; National Orator; Infantry Tactics, Sprague's Lectures; Every Day Christian; Life of Christ; Paint Boxes; Piano & Violin Instructors; and Piano Strings; &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 25, 1835

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls superior Loaf } SUGARS.
5 do. do Lump }

For sale by JOHN MUNN.

May 25, 1835 38 tf

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38 f.

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

THE Semi annual Examination of the Episcopal School will commence on Monday the 15th day of June next, and be continued from day to day until the following Thursday. The friends of the Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Summer Session will begin on Friday the 25th day of the same month.

By order of the School Committee,

GEO. W. FREEMAN, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, May 16, 1835 38 tJ15

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

AT a late meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, it was ordered that no one shall be hereafter received into the Institution, whose age, at the time of making the application, shall exceed *fourteen years.*

This regulation, however, does not apply to any who are members of the School at the present time.

By order of the Committee.

GEO. W. FREEMAN, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, May 16, 1835. 38 6w.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THE medicinal virtues of which have been attested by the reclaimed health of hundreds who have visited them, will be opened for the reception of Company on the first of June. Terms, for Board, &c. as usual, viz:—Grown persons, $1 per day. Children and Servants, half price. Horses 75 Cents per day. A reasonable deduction will be made for Families by the month. Since the last Season, Chimneys have been built to the Cabins, which will make them much more comfortable.

In addition to the usual conveniences of the Establishment, BATHING HOUSES have also been constructed, where Baths of every degree of temperature will be furnished.

ANN JOHNSON.

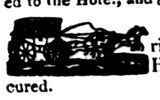
Shocco Springs, Warren County, } 38 4w.
May 14, 1835. }

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, Oct 14, 1834. 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 d). Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do. do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

Barouche for sale.

A neat light BAROUCHE, with falling Top, calculated for either one or two Horses, and having a double set of Harness, all perfectly new, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

April 14, 1835.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34-tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de-naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also*, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year:—The Rev'd JARVIS B. BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C. BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W. WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835 20-ft

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

Palm Leaf Hats.

30 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
10 do. stripe do do.—For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835. 31tf

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

FOR SALE.

A BAY HORSE, eight years old, and BAROUCHE with a leather top, a little worn & good Harness. Apply to

JAMES MAHONEY.

March 20th, 1835. 29-tf

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:
5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

Rice.

5 Whole and 5 ½ tierces RICE, just landed from Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835 31tf

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E. B. DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,
Assignee of L. R. Bradley.

March 9, 1835. 27tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

Fresh Lemons.

5 Boxes fresh Sicily LEMONS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

May 4, 1835.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will open his *Ice House* in a few days, where his fricnds and the public can be accommodated at one dollar per bushel, and small quantity at three cents per lb.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

April 14, 1835. 32-3m

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where*.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2¼ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mares or Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1835. 24 6m

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do.
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullet,
2 casks fresh beat Rice, for sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

COFFEE.

JUST received by Steamer Walker, 50 bags of Cuba Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31 30tf.

COFFEE and MOLASSES.

100 Bags green Cuba COFFEE,
25 do prime red ditto.
30 hhds. Molasses, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

April 13, 1835. 32-tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Aversborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber.

C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. SURINAM MOLASSES, received per Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 28.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 29tf.

New, Cheap and Desirable

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlappa,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols, HATS and SHOES, STOCKS and COLLARS,

Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

PROSPECTUS OF

THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

Terms—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid. WILLIAM E. BIRD.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES

Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N. O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL

April 28*th*, 1835. 34tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring *Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 33tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hinsdale and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON

March 31, 1835.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving about TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES of **GOODS** embracing every description in the Dry Goods line suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to enumerate. Among the assortment is an elegant stock of CLOTHS, of every description, Cassimeres, diagonal Lastings, Crape Camlets, Linens, Silks, Muslins, Prints, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, a variety, &c. &c. &c. ☞Merchants from the back Country will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock has been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold *CHEAP*.

JOHN McARN.

April 14, 1835. 32-f

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY, between Saturday night last and this morning, a negro man named JIM, sometimes calling himself JAMES LORD. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well made, and of ordinary size. Nothing remarkable either in his appearance or manners. He was raised on a farm and has some little knowledge of Cooper's work, but has been chiefly employed for two or three years past as a preseman in the Observer Office. It is probable that he will aim for Wilmington, as he formerly lived at Rocky Point, near that place, and has a mother living in the town. The above reward will be paid if he is apprehended beyond the limits of this State, or $25 if within the State provided I get him again.

E. J. HALE.

May 4, 1835.

Mrs. Catharine S. Hawley's

SCHOOL on Haymount, was opened on the 4th instant. Young Ladies from the country can be accommodated with Board in Mrs. Hawley's family.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1835. 33-6w

HAY and RUM.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 barrels and 4 hogsheads } N. E. RUM.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

May 4th, 1835.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.